

**PODACHENIUM CHIMALAPANUM (ASTERACEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM
EASTERNMOST OAXACA, MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Podachenium chimalapanum* B.L. Turner, is described and illustrated from easternmost Oaxaca, México. It is closely related to *P. pachyphyllum* and *P. chiapanum*, but somewhat closer to the former, occupying a geographical position between these two taxa.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Heliantheae, *Podachenium*, Oaxaca, México

Routine identification in connection with a forthcoming treatment of the tribe Heliantheae for the Comps of Mexico (cf. Turner 1997, *The Comps of Mexico*, [Vol. 10], Phytologia Memoirs) has occasioned the present paper.

PODACHENIUM CHIMALAPANUM B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure 1.
TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Mpio. Sta. María Chimalapa, Cerro Piicotzuc, ca. 18 straight-line km SSE of La Laguna Veracruz, top of western peak, granitic ridge with very steep, in parts, almost vertical slopes (to N and S), growing among "very dense cloud scrub" 1.0-1.5 m high, very exposed to wind and fog, with *Cavendishia*, *Gaultheria*, etc. (17° 07' 25" N, 94° 27' 15" W), 1400 m, 5 Apr 1996, Thomas Wendt et al. 6806 (HOLOTYPE: MEX!; Isotype: TEX!).

Simile *P. pachyphylo* (Sch. Bip. ex Klatt) Jansen sed folia parviora et capitulescentias congestiores cum capitula pauciora habens.

"Shrub" to 1.5 m(?). Stems sparsely pubescent when young, but soon glabrate. Larger leaves ovate-elliptic, mostly 6-9 cm long, 3-4 cm wide; petioles 5-7 mm long; blades grading into the petioles, pinnately nervate, glabrous on both sides, the upper surfaces drying black, the margins serrulate. Heads arranged 3-13 in rather congested terminal cymose panicles, the ultimate peduncles 1.0-2.5 cm long. Involucres 3.5-4.5 mm high, ca. 7 mm across; bracts 2-seriate, subequal, the outer



TYPE OF *Podachemium chimalapanum*
B. & T. W. W.

Herbarium: USA, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
FLORA OF THE CHIMALAPA-AUSIPANAPA REGION
OAXACA-VERACRUZ, MEXICO 5 dup.

Composite

Podachemium chimalapanum B. & T. W. W.
sp. nov.

OAXACA, Mps. Sta. Maria Chimalapa: Cerro Picotot, 1000 m alt. in central Sierra de Tres Picos (ca. 18 straggle-
1 km SSE of La Laguna, Ver.) top of western (slightly
lower) peak, granite range with very high precipitation, ridge
with very steep in parts almost vertical slopes (to N and S),
top with very dense cloud forest 1.5 m tall, very exposed to
wind and fog with Univ. Calandrinus Guatemalensis, Lisianthi,
Cucurbitaceae, Convolvulaceae, Solanaceae 17°07'25"N
94°25'15"W, elev. 1400 m.

2.500 m very steep slopes, trees white, d. to yellow
flowers, 2.500 m very steep slopes, trees white, d. to yellow

Col. T. Wendi, Heriberto Hernandez G., P. Tenorio, E.
Torres, G. Salazar, M. A. Soto, O. Rocha 6206

5 April 1996
"Revised by the National Geobotanical Society, Great Britain, "Linn
Fest" Tree Diversity at the vertices of Tehuacanopolis, Mexico"

2 cm

Fig. 1. *Podachemium chimalapanum*, isotype TEX.

series spatulate and loose, the inner less so. Receptacle moderately convex, ca. 3 mm across, glabrous; chaff indurate, persistent, their apices acute, somewhat pungent to the touch. Ray florets ca. 11, neuter; ligules white, 6-8 mm long. Disk florets numerous; corollas yellow, 2.5-3.0 mm long, the tube ca. 0.5 mm long, the lobes ca. 0.8 mm long. Achenes flattened radially, the body ca. 2.5 mm long, 0.9 mm wide, the podocarp poorly developed; pappus of 2-5 principal scales 1.0-1.5 mm high, between these 1 or more smaller scales.

This novelty is closely related to *Podachenium pachyphyllum* (Sch. Bip. ex Klatt) Jansen of northcentral Oaxaca, differing from this in having somewhat smaller, ovate-elliptic leaves, fewer heads (3-13 vs. 15-30) arranged in a much more congested capitulescence, and having heads with loosely arranged outer phyllaries (vs. appressed). Turner & Panero (1992) provided a key to the four species of *Podachenium* known to them; in this treatment *P. chimalapanum* will key readily to *P. pachyphyllum*, except for its fewer, shorter ligules (ca. 11 vs. 13, 6-8 mm long vs. 15-20 mm long, this latter range inaccurately stated in the table provided by Turner & Panero). But, as indicated in the above, *P. chimalapanum* differs notably from *P. pachyphyllum* in having a very congested, relatively few-headed capitulescence, the species standing somewhere between the latter and *P. chiapanum* B.L. Turner & Panero; geographically, it also stands between these two taxa.

The species is named for the Chimalapan region of eastern Oaxaca, to which it seems confined.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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LITERATURE CITED

- Turner, B.L. & J. Panero. 1992. New species and combinations in *Podachenium* (Asteraceae, Heliantheae). *Phytologia* 73:143-148.